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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20037-3213		EXAMINER SEALEY, LANCE W		
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2671		

DATE MAILED: 02/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/919,989	Applicant(s) KONISHI ET AL.	
	Examiner Lance W. Sealey	Art Unit 2671	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 September 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 15-24 and 28-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 15-24, 28 and 31-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 29 and 30 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). <u>20050203</u> . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Allowable Subject Matter

1. Claims 29-30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. No prior art anticipates or suggests a method of processing data in time-series, comprising generating a data list comprising position coordinates of said object and flags indicating a state of said object at a plurality of points in time, wherein said position coordinates of said data list are analyzed to determine speed of said object (claim 29). Claim 30 is allowable because it depends on claim 29.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 102(e) which forms the basis for all novelty-related rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless—

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by applicant for patent.

3. Claims 1-4 and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jain et al. ("Jain," U.S. Pat. No. 5,729,471).

4. Jain, in disclosing a view selector, also discloses, with respect to claim 1, a time-series data processing device, comprising:

image-pick up means for picking up a specific object (cameras **10a**, **10b**, etc., FIG.1);

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data processing means for generating a data list indicating, in time series, a temporal transition of a position and a state of said object picked up by said image-pick up means, with respect to a time (environmental model builder **12**, FIG.1);

animating means for animating said transition of said position and said state of said object in accordance with said data list (viewer **14**, FIG.1); and

display means for displaying at least one of said data list generated by said data processing means and said image animated by said animating means (display **18**, FIG.1).

5. Concerning claims 2 and 16, Jain discloses said data processing means configured to display synchronously on said display means each corresponding image by linking an image of said object, which is picked up by said image-pick up means, in accordance with said data list generated, when said display means display said image of said object animated by animating means (col.16, ll.34-41).

6. Regarding claims 3 and 17, Jain discloses said data processing means configured to perform at least one kind of data analysis, by linking an image animated by said animating means, in accordance with said data list generated (col.18, ll.24-33, especially ll.29-33: data processing means selects “best” camera view).

7. Regarding claims 4 and 18, Jain discloses said specific object comprising a tool used by players in a sports game (football; col.14, ll.29-36).

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8. Claim 15 is essentially the same as claim 1 except claim 1 is an apparatus claim and claim 15 is a method claim. However, Jain also anticipates claim 15 because it is inherent that an apparatus facilitates the implementation of a method.

9. Accordingly, in view of the foregoing, claims 1-4 and 15-18 are rejected as being anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by Jain.

10. Claims 6-7, 20-24, 36 and 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Katayama (U.S. Pat. No. 5,769,713).

11. Katayama, in disclosing a data processing apparatus for a baseball game, also discloses, with respect to claim 6,

- data processing means for generating an image data by image-picking up an image of a sports game (through a video camera; col.6, ll.1-3), for processing said image data generated in accordance with a predetermined format (video, col.6, ll.1-3); and for storing said data processed in said predetermined format (videocassette; col.6, ll.1-3);
- interface means connected to said data processing means comprising an instruction entering means for entering a plurality of instructions (menu screen I, FIG.3, and menu screen II, FIG.11),

said interface means inputs said processed data in said predetermined format, converts said input data into a predetermined form in accordance with an entered instruction, (statistics; see, for example, col.6, ll.12-20),

- and outputs said converted data in accordance with said entered instruction; (FIG.16—the output of clicking on the score table L icon in FIG.11)
- and image displaying means connected to said interface means for displaying on a screen said outputted data from said interface means (monitor display A, FIG.1)

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- wherein said interface means is operable to convert said inputted data into each of a chart, a numerical list (the object labeled “batting order” in FIG.22 is both a chart and a numerical list, and the chart/list is produced by the instruction which executes when the R key is pressed (see col.8, ll.29-31)), an image (produced by the instruction which executes when the user clicks on M and L; col.6, ll.40-44) and a video (the instruction that produces, for example, FIG.12; see also col.4, ll.50-53).

12. Concerning claims 7 and 21, Katayama discloses said interface means configured to enable said image displaying means to display a play list or a graph that is indicative of a desired analytical result in response to a kind of said instruction (FIG.22, which concerns meetings between a certain batter and a certain pitcher).

13. Claim 20 is essentially the same as claim 6 except that claim 6 is an apparatus claim and claim 20 is a method claim. However, claim 20 is also rejected because it is at least obvious that an apparatus facilitates the implementation of a method.

14. Regarding claim 22, Katayama discloses all claim limitations through “displaying said converted data” (see claim 6), and also these limitations:
wherein said step of converting said data processed in said predetermined format (video; col.6, ll.-3) into said predetermined form in accordance with said instruction (statistics; e.g., col.6, ll.12-20) comprises entering at least one related item with respect to a sports game subject to an analysis, which is utilized commonly in said plurality of different kinds of analyses by entering a common instruction (selecting a player from the score table in order to view pitching form of opposing pitcher; col.6, ll.40-49).

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15. With respect to claim 23, Katayama discloses said related item including at least one of a player, a team, weather, a stadium of a game, a date of a game, a starting time of a game, and a number of spectators of a game (player; col.6, ll.40-49).

16. Concerning claim 24, Katayama discloses said step of converting said data processed in said predetermined format into said predetermined form in accordance with said instruction comprises selecting an analysis of data or an analysis of formation regarding a sports game subject to an analysis by main instruction entering (analysis of pitching form of opposing pitcher; col.6, ll.40-49).

17. Regarding claim 36, Katayama discloses said interface means further comprising a function of linking one analysis to other analysis in accordance with said play list (meetings between opposing pitcher and batter are the subject of analyses in at least FIG.22 (col.8, ll.29-33), FIG.21 (col.8, ll.13-15), and FIG.19 (col.7, ll.56-61)).

18. With respect to claim 38, Katayama discloses

- generating image data by imaging a sports game (through a video camera; col.6, ll.1-3), for processing said generated image data in accordance with a predetermined format (video, col.6, ll.1-3); storing said data processed in said predetermined format (videocassette; col.6, ll.1-3);
- entering a plurality of instructions (menu screen I, FIG.3, and menu screen II, FIG.11), converting said processed data into a predetermined form in accordance with said entered instructions (statistics; see, for example, col.6, ll.12-20);
- displaying said converted data (FIG.16—the output of clicking on the score table L icon in FIG.11);

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- displaying a play list or a graph that is indicative of a desired analytical result in response to a kind of said instruction (FIG.22, which concerns meetings between a certain batter and a certain pitcher);
- displaying all plays of an opponent teams at said sports game as a list in accordance with said play list, retrieving a desirable play seen at said sports game by designating an optional item of said play list (FIG.16 displays all plays, and col.6, ll.24-48 explains how a desirable play is retrieved).
- wherein said predetermined form comprises at least one of a chart, a numerical list (the object labeled “batting order” in FIG.22 is both a chart and a numerical list, and the chart/list is produced by the instruction which executes when the R key is pressed (see col.8, ll.29-31)), an image (produced by the instruction which executes when the user clicks on M and L; col.6, ll.40-44) and a video (the instruction that produces, for example, FIG.12; see also col.4, ll.50-53).

19. Concerning claim 39, Katayama discloses linking one analysis to other analysis in accordance with said play list (meetings between opposing pitcher and batter are the subject of analyses in at least FIG.22 (col.8, ll.29-33), FIG.21 (col.8, ll.13-15), and FIG.19 (col.7, ll.56-61)).

20. Accordingly, in view of the foregoing, claims 6-7, 20-24, 36 and 38-39 are rejected as being anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by Katayama.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

21. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

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Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

22. Claims 5, 19, 28 and 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Jain.

23. With respect to claims 5 and 19, Jain does not specifically disclose said sports game as soccer, and said tool as a soccer ball. However, there is no appreciable distinction between soccer and football with respect to this invention. Football was only an example of many possible sports applications to which the Jain invention can apply. This invention can be applied to any sport that is highly structured from both a database and computer vision perspective (see col.18, l.66 to col.19, l.3). Both soccer and football feature, for example, hash marks to indicate a set distance from the side border, or sidelines, of the field (col.22, ll.18-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious for Jain to have disclosed soccer and a soccer ball in addition to the game of football and a football.

24. Regarding claim 28, Jain discloses a method of processing data in time-series comprising imaging a specific object (col.16, ll.17 and 32-34);

generating a data list, said data list comprising position coordinates of said object and flags indicating a state of said object at a plurality of points in time (col.22, ll.27-37 produces a data list comprising position coordinates of said object at one point in time; however, it is obvious that inquiring as to the position coordinates of objects at another point in time (for example, by capturing the image at another time) will produce “flags indicating a state of said object at a plurality of points in time”);

analyzing said data list based on instruction from a user to determine desired output (in col.22, l.62 to col.23, l.56, analysis occurs of 2D locations of a player to determine 3D location. Col.21, ll.26-38 disclose that this occurs due to the use of a viewer’s 3D cursor);

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and displaying said desired output (col.21, ll.41-46).

25. With respect to claim 31, Jain discloses said object as a player and said state of said object comprises at least one of a play, pass, dribble and shoot (play—col.12, l.65 to col.13, l.5).

26. Concerning claim 32, Jain discloses said object as a team and said state of said object comprises at least one of a team formation and ball possession (col.33, ll.14-20; a football player represents a team).

27. Regarding claim 33, Jain discloses said desired output as comprising a numerical list having at least one numerical value for each flag indicating state of said object (col.22, ll.27-37).

28. Accordingly, in view of the foregoing, claims 5, 19, 28 and 31-33 are rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Jain.

29. Claims 8-11 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Katayama in view of Tamir et al. ("Tamir", U.S. Pat. No. 5,923,365).

30. Regarding claim 8, Katayama discloses

- data processing means for generating an image data by image-picking up an image of a sports game (through a video camera; col.6, ll.1-3), for processing said image data generated in accordance with a predetermined format (video, col.6, ll.1-3); and for storing said data processed in said predetermined format (videocassette; col.6, ll.1-3);
- interface means connected to said data processing means comprising an instruction entering means for entering a plurality of instructions (menu screen I, FIG.3, and menu screen II, FIG.11),

said interface means inputs said processed data in said predetermined format, converts said input data into a predetermined form in accordance with an entered instruction, (statistics; see, for example, col.6, ll.12-20),

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- and outputs said converted data in accordance with said entered instruction; (FIG.16—the output of clicking on the score table L icon in FIG.11)
- and image displaying means connected to said interface means for displaying on a screen said outputted data from said interface means (monitor display A, FIG.1)
- and an instruction entering means which comprises a main instruction entering level for performing a plurality of different kinds of analyses (menu screen II, FIG.11).

31. However, Katayama does not disclose a common instruction entering level to be utilized commonly for said plurality of different kinds of analyses. These elements are disclosed by the Tamir sports event video manipulating system (the use of light pen 60 to enter instructions to mark objects of interest on a video, col.7, ll.39-52).

32. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the Katayama apparatus in view of the Tamir system by installing the code that enables video editing in Tamir in the Katayama personal computer. Such a modification to Katayama would enable the user to utilize a fast editing and analysis tool for half-time situations to allow the coaches to make strategy adjustment during halftime (Tamir, col.6, ll.18-20).

33. With respect to claim 9, Katayama discloses a common instruction entering level is configured to enter at least one related item with respect to a sports game subject to an analysis (pitching form of opposing pitcher, col.6, ll.40-49).

34. Concerning claim 10, Katayama discloses said main instruction entering level is configured to select an analysis of data or an analysis of formation regarding a sports game

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subject to an analysis, as one of said plurality of different kinds of analyses (col.6, ll.12-20, especially ll.17-20 (keys Q, R, T)).

35. Regarding claim 11, Katayama discloses said related item comprising at least one of a player, a team, weather, a stadium of a game, a date of a game, a starting time of a game, and a number of spectators of a game (player: pitching form of opposing pitcher, col.6, ll.40-49).

36. Regarding claim 35, Katayama discloses

- data processing means for generating an image data by image-picking up an image of a sports game (through a video camera; col.6, ll.1-3), for processing said image data generated in accordance with a predetermined format (video, col.6, ll.1-3); and for storing said data processed in said predetermined format (videocassette; col.6, ll.1-3);
- interface means connected to said data processing means comprising an instruction entering means for entering a plurality of instructions (menu screen I, FIG.3, and menu screen II, FIG.11),

said interface means inputs said processed data in said predetermined format, converts said input data into a predetermined form in accordance with an entered instruction, (statistics; see, for example, col.6, ll.12-20),

- and outputs said converted data in accordance with said entered instruction; (FIG.16—the output of clicking on the score table L icon in FIG.11)
- and image displaying means connected to said interface means for displaying on a screen said outputted data from said interface means (monitor display A, FIG.1)
- wherein said predetermined form comprises at least one of a chart, a numerical list (the object labeled “batting order” in FIG.22 is both a chart and a numerical list, and the chart/list is produced by the instruction which executes when the R key is pressed (see col.8, ll.29-31)), an image (produced by the instruction which executes when the user clicks on M and L; col.6, ll.40-44) and a video (the instruction that produces, for example, FIG.12; see also col.4, ll.50-53),

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- and an instruction entering means which comprises a main instruction entering level for performing a plurality of different kinds of analyses (menu screen II, FIG.11),
- wherein said common instruction entering level is configured to enter at least one related item with respect to a sports game subject to an analysis (pitching form of opposing pitcher, col.6, ll.40-49),
- wherein said related item comprises at least one of a player, a team, weather, a stadium of a game, a date of a game, a starting time of a game, and a number of spectators of a game (player: pitching form of opposing pitcher, col.6, ll.40-49),
- wherein said interface means comprises functions of displaying all plays of an opponent teams at said sports game as a list in accordance with said play list, and of retrieving a desirable play seen at said sports game by designating an optional item of said play list (FIG.16 displays all plays, and col.6, ll.24-48 explains how a desirable play is retrieved).

37. However, Katayama does not disclose a common instruction entering level to be utilized commonly for said plurality of different kinds of analyses. These elements are disclosed by the Tamir sports event video manipulating system (the use of light pen 60 to enter instructions to mark objects of interest on a video, col.7, ll.39-52).

38. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the Katayama apparatus in view of the Tamir system by installing the code that enables video editing in Tamir in the Katayama personal computer. Such a modification to Katayama would enable the user to utilize a fast editing and analysis tool for half-time situations to allow the coaches to make strategy adjustment during halftime (Tamir, col.6, ll.18-20).

39. Accordingly, in view of the foregoing, claims 8-11 and 35 are rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Katayama and Tamir.

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40. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Katayama in view of Jain.

41. Katayama does not disclose said converted data displayed at an angle selected by a user. However, these elements are disclosed by Jain at col.14, ll.55-58.

42. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the Katayama apparatus in view of the Jain system by installing the Jain scene analysis module in FIG.2 between the Katayama video camera J and the Katayama personal computer B (FIG.1). Such a modification to Katayama would award the viewer the best view of the object (Jain, col.14, ll.59-61).

43. Accordingly, in view of the foregoing, claim 34 is rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Katayama and Jain.

44. Finally, claims 37 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Katayama in view of Rosser (U.S. Pat. No. 6,750,919), and further in view of Tamir.

45. With respect to claim 37, Katayama discloses

- data processing means for generating an image data by image-picking up an image of a sports game (through a video camera; col.6, ll.1-3), for processing said image data generated in accordance with a predetermined format (video, col.6, ll.1-3); and for storing said data processed in said predetermined format (videocassette; col.6, ll.1-3);
- interface means connected to said data processing means comprising an instruction entering means for entering a plurality of instructions (menu screen I, FIG.3, and menu screen II, FIG.11),

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said interface means inputs said processed data in said predetermined format, converts said input data into a predetermined form in accordance with an entered instruction, (statistics; see, for example, col.6, ll.12-20),

- and outputs said converted data in accordance with said entered instruction; (FIG.16—the output of clicking on the score table L icon in FIG.11)
- and image displaying means connected to said interface means for displaying on a screen said outputted data from said interface means (monitor display A, FIG.1)
- wherein said interface means is operable to convert said inputted data into each of a chart, a numerical list (the object labeled “batting order” in FIG.22 is both a chart and a numerical list, and the chart/list is produced by the instruction which executes when the R key is pressed (see col.8, ll.29-31)), an image (produced by the instruction which executes when the user clicks on M and L; col.6, ll.40-44) and a video (the instruction that produces, for example, FIG.12; see also col.4, ll.50-53).

wherein said interface means is configured to enable said image displaying means to display a play list or a graph that is indicative of a desired analytical result in response to a kind of said instruction (FIG.16, which concerns meetings between a certain batter and a certain pitcher).

46. However, with respect to both claims, Katayama does not disclose said interface means capable of enabling said display means to display simultaneously an animation based on said data converted into said predetermined form in accordance with said play list, and an image of a sports game based on said image data corresponding to said animation. These elements are disclosed by the Rosser method of placing event related information into a video broadcast. The interface means is the live video insertion system 16, FIG.1. The display means is 28, FIG.1.

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The “animation based on said data converted into said predetermined form” is the scoreboard (col.7, ll.58-59). It is played in accordance with said play list (Katayama, FIG.16 and col.6, ll.40-61), and an image of a sports game based on said image data corresponding to said animation is disclosed in both Katayama, FIG.12, and Rosser col.5, l.25.

47. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the Katayama apparatus in view of the Rosser system by installing the software in the Rosser live video insertion system unit 16, FIG.1 (see Rosser, col.4, ll.10-14) into the Katayama personal computer B (FIG.1). Such a modification to Katayama would allow addition of event related information into a video so that the added information does not interfere with or obscure the primary action of interest in the video (Rosser, Abstract, first sentence).

48. Neither Katayama nor Rosser disclose editing a video of said sports game while analyzing data of said sports game. These elements are disclosed by Tamir (the use of light pen 60 to enter instructions to mark objects of interest on a video, col.7, ll.39-52).

49. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the Katayama apparatus in view of the Tamir system by installing the code that enables video editing in Tamir in the Katayama personal computer. Such a modification to Katayama would enable the user to utilize a fast editing and analysis tool for half-time situations to allow the coaches to make strategy adjustment during halftime (Tamir, col.6, ll.18-20).

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50. Accordingly, in view of the foregoing, claims 37 and 40 are rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Katayama, Rosser and Tamir.

Response to Remarks

51. The examiner appreciates the applicant's efforts to make this application allowable. However, new art has been found that discloses the "main instruction entering level" (Katayama) and "common instruction entering level" (Tamir) of claims 8 and 22, "interface means operable to convert said inputted data into each of a chart, a numerical list, an image and a video" (Katayama), a data list (Katayama), and the four instructions of claim 20. In addition to these claim limitations, the examiner has found art for many other claim limitations previously deemed to be allowable. Therefore, this rejection is non-final.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Office should be directed to the examiner, Lance Sealey, whose telephone number is (703) 305-0026. He can be reached from 7:00 am-3:30 pm Monday-Friday EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Zimmerman, can be reached at (703) 305-9798.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

MS Non-Fee Amendment

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Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

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Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,
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MARK ZIMMERMAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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